FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852. [NO. 1846.]

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen: Cir- having given an undue importance to a single point, in a discussion with Wilmington, I am induced, in jus- myself, to state what I did say on

that I would not charge Gen. Pierce at New Boston, "He loathed the because I believed his object New Boston people to submit to the law, and I could not conceive consistently ask them to submit to the same breath tell them he loath- to testimony on this point, I was Whigs generally contended that say he loathed the fugitive slave *I did not so believe*, therefore I charge; but would bring Mr. Pierce and let him speak for himself. Why, even in this same New *published in the Washington U- authorised Life*, he says, "*No man more than I do.*" Even you New loathe the law, who are opposed who are abolitionists,—even you, whom I now address—the men who of the Union, "*do not loathe as I do.*" I then proceeded in an that he was a *free soiler*, and in detestation; though I did give speaking out in behalf of the Union a time when, as I conceive, the ill.

statement it will appear plainly where- to complain that the report in the is unfair. The Journal's report only omission, and omitted the point made, argument, which neutralized the omission.

and place, the Journal represented "I *know* Franklin Pierce did *not* say the fugitive slave law." This in effect *witness* of me, upon a subject on is nothing, except from the evidence On that evidence I had expressed an belief, favorable to Mr. Pierce, but I the testimony as to my knowledge of the fact.

I have stated truly the substance of I will say, and can only regret that it has cause of misunderstanding with any one— assure you I would rather make twenty than explain one.

Yours truly, JAMES BANKS.

13, 1852.

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT BROKEN UP.

happened up at the Court House on Mon- ing last at the meeting of the National John A. Taylor, Esq., was in the Joseph B. Russell was acting as Sec- There were but five members of the or- present, although a respectable number and Democrats occupied the seats and

It was a funny meeting, and rarely spent an evening, set apart political purposes, with more gratifi- The discussion was prolonged in an easy, style for an hour or so, and then a mo- and the organization was carried by the of the Chairman, who in declaring the adjourned, hoped that the members there- vote for those persons best qualified by and personal merit to advance the of the country. As Mr. Taylor has ted with the Whig party, this was to say that he should vote for Scott and indeed, we believe, with few the members of this now defunct or- will fall back into their respective places fold. We sincerely trust so.

Mr. Ashe said in his remarks, (which and just,) the persistence in error, was discovered, was dishonest, warranted. If we correctly under- Ashe, he said, that the organization for the purpose of keeping aloof great parties of the country, but to say that the intention of the been disregarded, that bad faith toward the Whig party, and *avowed*, while it said nothing in Gen. Pierce and the Democratic opportunity of decrying Gen. Scott, the prospects of the Whig party. was a Whig—a Whig from prin- objections to Gen. Scott, though were not entirely overcome,— Webster movement had failed, totally it was useless to continue an or- which had met with no response of and had been diverted from purposes. Col. Anderson's remarks expressed, and bore the imprint of known ability. He was in favor organization, and declared that for either Scott or Pierce.

meeting broke up, there was a shout Webster for Pierce, and in great crowd retired, and the National Party went out with the lights.

Wilmington Herald.

Brethren!"—A Democratic pa- Richmond Whig, published in Taze- Va., gives forth the following note The Whig cause is gaining ground in all part of the State. The effort of the to keep up the weaker brethren to "fodder," is rendered the more difficult, himself is rather afflicted with a his knees:

SOUTH-WESTERN ADVOCATE.

Democrats turn out in full force on election, and unless they use every up the weaker brethren to the stick- will not yet be surprised to have the success of Gen. Scott and the To the Democrats, then, we the mark, gentlemen, and stand fodder or no fodder. We have fodder, perhaps, as you think.

Intelligencer says: "In Peters- time, there can hardly be said to be small currency except the gold dollar North Carolina small notes. Silver can- business purposes, without a pre- per cent."

WELL OF CORN.—Col. Wm. K. Lane County, N. C., has gathered 102 bush- of corn from one acre of land.

Postage Stamps upon them will for sale till January next.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

☞ For convenience, we have changed the width of our columns, making 6 instead of 7 to the page. The quantity of matter is the same as heretofore. 16 lines will be a square of advertisements, being equal to the square of the former width.

OUR MASS MEETING.—In addition to the nine gentlemen mentioned in our last as having already accepted the invitation to be present and speak, Messrs. Henry K. Nash of Orange, Joseph W. Evans of Smithfield, and Col. J. W. Cameron of Richmond, have since accepted.

So many speakers, and such crowds of people, have promised to be present, that our friends should leave home prepared to stay two days, Thursday and Friday.

CLUB MEETING.—The meeting of the Scott and Graham Club last evening was a highly respectable one, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. It was addressed by the President, and Messrs. Hugh Rogers, Joseph Baker, Jr. and Jas. Banks, in a manner to bring down the frequent applause of the audience. Recent attacks upon Mr. Graham gave a special interest to the remarks of all the speakers, who alluded to them, and one of whom, Mr. Rogers, thoroughly refuted one of these attacks, the particulars of which were within his own knowledge. Mr. Rogers's remarks are noticed elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Banks ably reviewed the two Platforms, and the characters of the candidates, and exposed the hostility to the Compromise of some of those leaders of the Democracy who are now loudest in putting Gen. Pierce's claims upon the ground of his support of those measures. His reminiscences of the Wilmington Convention which appointed Delegates to the Nashville Convention were particularly telling against some of the Democracy, who then were hostile to the Union, and are now supporting Pierce as friendly to it.

The Club adjourned to meet on next Wednesday Evening, and again on the evening of the 1st November.

GOV. GRAHAM.—The *inventive* genius of Locofocoism, not having sufficient employment in manufacturing falsehoods and forgeries against Gen. Scott, has lately turned its attention to Gov. Graham; and, if it has the power, one of the purest, wisest, best men, that North Carolina or any other State has produced, is to be slandered down.

We are sorry to see any North Carolina paper aiding in this work of detraction.

The last North Carolinian contains a long article, from the Baltimore Campaigner, signed "A Citizen of Portsmouth," (Va.) professing to give facts in regard to Gov. Graham's treatment of the workmen in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. The writer did not venture to publish his article in the Norfolk or Portsmouth papers. The facts are too well known there for that. He sent it off to Baltimore, assured, that if it once got a start, other Locofoco papers would snatch it up and scatter it far and wide. Or perhaps he applied to the Locofoco papers at home, and they were afraid to publish his falsehoods.

He charges Gov. Graham with refusing to interfere to protect 1400 workmen in the Navy Yard from a degrading order of the Captain of the Yard, that the workmen should be searched on leaving the Yard.

Now it happens that there is living in our town a very respectable and intelligent mechanic, Mr. Rogers, who was then employed as a workman in the Yard; and last evening, at the Club meeting, he gave a quietus to this Portsmouth story. He states that about $3000 worth of articles had been found, which had been stolen from the Yard and sold to grog-shop keepers; that thereupon, *an old order, which had existed ever since Gen. Jackson's administration*, was revived, requiring *all suspicious characters*, such as the frequenters of the grog shops, to be searched on leaving the Yard.

The order applied only to such characters, and no respectable man was ever searched.

The writer also says, that Gov. Graham refused to raise the wages of the workmen when the price of provisions advanced. That he only raised the wages of men who got $2 25 to $2 50; and that not a man who got less than $2 25 had his wages raised. Mr. Rogers says that *all this is false.* That Gov. Graham wrote to the authorities of the yard to raise the wages of all those whom they thought were not sufficiently paid. And that his, Mr. Rogers's pay, with others, was raised, under this order, from $1 87½ to $2.

In allusion to the statement that "1400 respectable men were marched up like penitentiary convicts and submitted nightly to be searched," Mr. Rogers made a calculation which produced roars of laughter while it proved the correctness of his own statement and the falsehood of that of the Portsmouth writer. He said that there was only one watchman stationed at the gate of the yard, whose business it was to search suspicious characters. Now, said he, allowing one minute to search each of the 1400 men, it would take him just 23 hours and 20 minutes to perform that duty! So that, if he began the operation at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the workmen commenced leaving the yard, he would get through it just 40 minutes before 6 the next evening!

The Union too, copies a long false story about Gov. Graham and the Article in our old Constitution prescribing a Religious Test. We have not time to refute it at length. But a sample of its falsehoods will suffice.

It asserts that "the voice of Graham was silent as the grave" on this subject; that he was four years Governor and never made an effort to have this religious test repealed; and that "the people of Orange where he lived, were united in implacable hostility to all change."

Now this is all false. Gov. Graham, Mr. Haywood, and others, published an Address to the people in 1834, in which "his voice *was* raised" in favor of a repeal of this Test. When he was Governor, no effort was necessary to have it repealed, *for it had been repealed ten years before!* And finally, the people of Orange voted for that repeal, with the other amendments, as follows:—For Ratification 1031, against it 246.

These are samples. The whole article is of a piece.

MR. BANKS'S SPEECH.—The reader of Mr. Banks's report of his remarks in Wilmington will perceive *why* the Journal could not be induced to do him justice; *why* it took an isolated sentence, and added another which Mr. B. never used. Read it.

We differ from Mr. B. in his belief as to the New Boston speech. We think it as clearly proved as any thing ever was. But we are quite willing to put Gen. Pierce's orthodoxy on the subject on the grounds stated by Mr. Banks, and suppressed by the Journal.

A FORGERY.—The Wilmington Journal recently charged Gen. Scott with saying, "in one of his letters to recruiting officers, written during the war in 1847," as follows:—

"*You are instructed* NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS, *for the Battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that* FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."

We asked the Journal for its authority for this charge, stating our belief that the pretended extract was a forgery. The Journal makes no attempt to furnish any authority; but again reiterates the charge.

Our suspicion was well founded. The extract *is a Forgery!* Where the Journal got it from we know not. By repeating it, after its character was suspected, and by refusing to give any authority, it incurs the suspicion of having manufactured it, or being ashamed of its authority.

The story having found its way into the Washington Union of Thursday last, Capt. Schuyler Hamilton, of the Army, writes to the Intelligencer,—

"I beg you will deny it, *in my name*, as utterly and unqualifiedly false. I was one of Gen. Scott's aid-de-camps during the Mexican war, and have continued in that capacity to this time.—The only instructions given by Gen. Scott to recruiting officers were to report to certain officers in the United States, viz: Gen. Brooke, at New Orleans, and the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, &c. All other instructions to recruiting officers were issued from the office of the Adjutant General at Washington; and, on inquiry there, I am authorized to state that no such instructions were issued from that office. If any such instructions were, however, issued from the Adjutant General's office, it could only have been done with the sanction of President Polk, or Mr. Secretary of War Marcy, under which Adjutant General Jones issued orders during the absence of General Scott in Mexico.

"The utter folly of so doing, in time of war especially, is sufficient to stamp this, *purporting* to be an extract from Gen. Scott's instructions, as a base forgery. I reiterate, the statement is *utterly false!*"

Such is the kind of warfare carried on against Gen. Scott. His enemies do not hesitate to commit forgery, if they can thereby prejudice any class of voters against him. Falsehoods are every day work.

P. S. As might be expected, neither the Washington Union nor the Wilmington Journal takes the least notice of this exposure of their published forgery! The Locofoco papers make it a business to start falsehoods, never to *stop* them.

ANOTHER.—Some months ago the Republic published the following paragraph, taken from a Locofoco Pierce paper, published in Wisconsin:

"There is no way to escape the pending curse of slavery extension save by the defeat of Scott, and he can only be defeated by the election of Gen. Pierce, whose life is a guarantee that his influence will not be on the side of slavery.

A short time afterwards, a paragraph identical with this, except that Pierce was substituted for Scott, and Scott for Pierce, went the rounds of the Locofoco press, credited to a Free Soil paper in Ohio. The Republic has traced this forgery to the Richmond Enquirer. Where that paper got it from we are not informed.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—The Richmond Enquirer lately gave an extract from the Concord (N. H.) Democrat, of June 24th, 1852, as follows:—

"The resolutions of 1849, passed to censure the attempt of Virginia in regard to a new Fugitive Slave law, WERE DENOUNCED BY PIERCE, AND HE LABORED TO HAVE THEM EXPUNGED."

The Richmond Whig publishes a letter from Concord, stating that no such paragraph ever appeared in the Independent Democrat, on the 24th June 1852, or at any other time. And that "so far from "denouncing" those resolutions of 1849, Gen. Pierce was known to be in favor of them, and they received the support of every personal as well as political friend he had in the Legislature."

INGRATITUDE AND SLANDER.—Gov. Graham is charged in Wilmington with hostility to the Cape Fear region of the State. His enemies have forgotten that in 1836 he presented and advocated the bill appropriating $600,000 of the surplus Revenue to a subscription to the Wilmington Rail Road, and the bill to increase the capital of the Cape Fear Bank from $800,000 to $1,500,000, the State taking a large share of the stock. Is this hostility?

FROM EUROPE.—On the 29th ult. cotton had advanced an ½d. Sales of three days 28,000 bales.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The failure of the Register to arrive yesterday, as usual, obliges us to make a brief notice of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The bill to provide for the election of nine Electors of President and Vice President, passed both Houses. It legalizes the present arrangement of the candidates—one from each Congressional District, and one from the State at large.

Mr. Lyon of Orange, Locofoco, is absent owing to an injury to his foot, which will probably detain him at home some weeks.

The two Houses resolved to attend the funeral of Mr. Haywood on Friday, the resolutions to that effect being introduced into the Senate by Col. Joyner, and in the House by Gen. Saunders. It is said to have been the largest funeral procession ever seen in Raleigh.

The Whigs in the Senate, through Col. Steele, have presented a Protest against the proceedings in the case of the contested Election. It was spread on the Journals. We shall publish it of course.

The resolution to adjourn till the first Monday in December was debated in the House on Saturday, by Messrs. Dobbin, Phillips, Leach, Wilder, Avery, Hill, Long, McDugald, Caldwell, Wheeler, Saunders, and Wiley. It was then rejected, 61 to 53. On Monday, on motion of Mr. Puryear, it was reconsidered, 60 to 18. It lies on the table for further action. It seems to be understood, however, that it will not pass, but that the present Session will continue.

A motion to employ a Reporter of the debates of the Senate, that the people might see what their Representatives *said*, as well as *did*, was rejected, 38 to 11.

The bill to legalize the present session, by changing the time of meeting of the Assembly for this year, has passed the Commons.

Mr. McDugald presented a bill concerning the return of civil process in the counties of Bladen and Robeson;

Also a bill to abridge the duties of grand Jurors in Bladen.

Mr. R. G. A. Love presented a bill abridging the powers of grand juries.

Nothing else of interest had occurred up to Monday night, the date of our last accounts from the Legislature.

SPEAKING IN ROBESON.—We have cheering accounts of the good service done the Whig cause in Robeson by Gen. Winslow, and Jas Banks and William H. Haigh, Esqrs. The last meeting we have heard of, was that at McLean's Store, which we understand, from a Robeson gentleman who was present, was attended by about 300 persons. Each of the above gentlemen spoke at length, and to the warmly expressed admiration of the crowd. Our informant thinks they were among the best speeches ever heard in the State. Two incidents may be mentioned. A South Carolinian, at every eloquent allusion to Scott and Graham, would exclaim, "Oh that I could vote for them." (The Legislature of that *democratic!* State, it will be recollected, don't allow the people to vote for President.) A prominent democrat, in reply to Mr. Haigh's challenge to any one to point out any civil service that Gen. Pierce had ever performed, loftily took up the defiance. *He* could, he said. Mr. Haigh told him he would be very much obliged to him. The democrat thereupon cited Gen. Scott's mention of Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico. Oh, said Mr. H., that refers to his military services. I asked what *civil* services he had performed? To this the democrat did not answer. He was suddenly struck dumb.

Hon. W. S. Ashe was enthusiastically called for and responded in some brief but telling remarks. He stated a fact of which Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a Whig Congressman from this State, had informed him. Mr. Caldwell had heard that two sets of documents were sent out by the Scott central committee at Washington—one set intended for the South charging Gen. Pierce with being a Free Soiler—another set intended for the North proving him to be a strong pro-Slavery man. He went to the room himself—he saw the two sets of documents with his own eyes—he was convinced—he cannot support Scott—he cannot affiliate with a party that resorts to such means to carry its point. These documents are sent out under the frank of Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Edward Stanly of North Carolina.— *Bl. Journal.*

We have our suspicions that here is another case of something not much better than the forgery against Gen. Scott. The Journal knows how, by adding something here and omitting something there, to make a speech mean exactly the reverse of what the speaker said. If it thus misrepresented Mr. Banks's speech, and published a forgery against Gen. Scott, need it scruple to manufacture a speech for Mr. Ashe?

Be that as it may, we have no idea that Mr. Caldwell saw any such thing at the Whig Committee Rooms. If he had, where are the documents? Is it credible that the Locofocos would not have got hold of them and exposed the fraud? The whole story is evidently a Locofoco humbug! Mr. Caldwell determined not to support Gen. Scott before any document was printed by the Whig Committee.

But if it were true, why should it shock the sensibilities of any Locofoco? Who set the Whigs such an example? Has any body forgotten the two Lives of Gen. Cass in 1848,—one for the South making him a strong Southern man, the other identically the same, except that *the part favorable to the South was omitted?* And these two Lives were published by the Locofoco committee at Washington and franked by Locofoco members over the country.

These Locofocos pretend greatly to admire the virtue of Mr. Caldwell, but *they take good care not to practice it*, in a like case. Their praise of him is their own condemnation. If he is too honest to tolerate such practices, *they show that they are not.*

INTERVENTION.—The National Intelligencer in a long and very able article, which we regret the want of room to publish, directs attention to what we regard as the most important principle to be decided in the coming election, viz: Whether our country shall continue to pursue the wise policy recommended by WASHINGTON, and powerfully instrumental to its present prosperity and greatness, of Neutrality in the affairs of other nations; or whether we shall follow the counsels of Douglas, Cass, and other leaders of the Locofoco party, and plunge into every European quarrel, rob Spain of Cuba, England of Canada, Mexico of such further portions of her dominions as we may find desirable, annex the Sandwich Islands, &c., &c.

Even in this little town the spirit of robbery and wrong has manifested itself. In the Locofoco celebration, last month, when the party was flushed with victory, one of their Transparencies bore these words, as we understand, "The march of Democracy is Onward: we will have Cuba and the Sandwich Islands."

With such a spirit pervading the Locofoco party, breathing through the speeches of Cass, Douglas, &c., paraded on transparencies, and promulgated through the press, we warn our readers that if they should permit Pierce to be elected, our peaceful foreign policy will be changed, and a system of plunder will be substituted, which will array the world against us.

THE PROSPECT.—We wish we had room for the letters in the National Intelligencer from many of the States, giving the most cheering accounts of the prospects for Scott and Graham. But we have not room for our own letters from different parts of our own State.

The Washington Union is boasting of the certainty of Pierce's carrying this State and that, claiming nearly all of them, exactly as it did in 1840 and 1848, when Harrison and Taylor were elected by such overwhelming majorities.

It is laughable to look back at these boasts. In 1840, Gen. Harrison was allowed one State, and then three, and finally six, which was the most they would allow him. The Campaign Globe was positive that Georgia would give Van Buren 5000 majority; and Harrison carried it by 8,000. That Kentucky would go for Van by "a handsome majority;" and it gave Harrison 25,873 majority. That "Pennsylvania and Ohio would go for Van Buren to a moral certainty;" Pennsylvania gave Harrison 343, and Ohio 23,375. Tennessee was claimed by at least 8 or 10,000; and it gave Harrison upwards of 11,000. And so on.

The Locos understand the game of brag; and they have no scruple in playing it. Anything that promises to win.

HON. DAVID OUTLAW.—The Locos have asserted that this gentleman was against Gen. Scott. Like many other of their assertions it is utterly without foundation. Col. Outlaw addressed the Scott and Graham Club at Windsor on the 2d inst. His speech was short but to the purpose; he contrasted the merits of the two candidates for the Presidency, giving each his true character.—Of General Pierce he could say but little, as that gentleman had not distinguished himself anywhere, either in a civil or military capacity. He then took up "old Chippewa" and did him justice and in full confidence of his capacity as a statesman and his great superiority over his opponent—his *own* knowledge of Gen. Scott's opinions of the compromise before he received the nomination, he would give him his support by voting for him, and on a more suitable occasion when before a larger audience, he would enter into a history of his services.

MORE BOLTERS.—Six more of the Kanawha (Va.) Locofoco Committee of Vigilance have published cards declining to act. They, like the 40 others who had already declined, go for Scott and Graham.

LOOK OUT!—We learn that Locofoco documents are published in large numbers at Raleigh for secret distribution in this State.

The Richmond Whig has a letter from New Hampshire, which says,—

"The wire-pullers of the Democratic party of New Hampshire had a meeting at Concord last Saturday to compare notes and see if any thing could be done to save their sinking fortunes. The result of their deliberations has been to send out all their managers into Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Hon. N. G. U. started a week ago for Pennsylvania. Three of their men left Manchester yesterday, for Ohio and New York. In fact, all the men they could spare have been put in requisition. *The object of their mission is to represent Pierce as favorable to the Free Soilers, as it is so late in the canvass they think it will not be known in the Southern States.*

"You may rely upon this," &c.

THE GARDINER FRAUD.—The Investigating Committee, consisting of two Locos and one Whig, has entirely exonerated Mr. Corwin from all knowledge of the fraudulent character of this celebrated Mexican claim, and of all interest in it when he went into the Treasury Department. They assert that the claim itself was supported by forged papers presented by Gardiner.

STORM.—A gale occurred at Wilmington on Saturday night last, which blew down trees and fences, did considerable damage to the rice crop, by forcing the tide over the embankments; sunk some flats, among them one belonging to the Brothers' Line, by which 3 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were lost; and did some damage to the wharves. The Steamer Vanderbilt was in a severe gale, but rode it out with but little damage.

Different sounds will travel with different velocity: a call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a moment and a half, while a summons to work takes from five to ten minutes.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO THE RECORD! TO THE RECORD! THE GAME OF DENIAL.

A friend writing us from Fayetteville, informs us that, in a discussion in that place, on Saturday last, between Gen. Winslow and Col. S. J. Person, the locofoco Elector for the seventh District, the latter thought proper to charge upon the "Register" the reponsibility of the publication of the Yeas and Nays on laying the McKean abolition petition on the table, with Pierce's vote against doing so, and to stigmatize that publication as *false.* We are perfectly willing to bear that responsibility, and we proceed to show *from the Record*, (which any one, desirous of doing so, can examine at our Office,) that the facts as stated by us are true.

From Niles' National Register, Jan. 5th 1839—Vol. 55, 56.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

January 3, Mr. McKean presented a memorial from certain ladies of Erie county, Pennsylvania, praying a law of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the territory of Florida, and for the prevention of that traffic between the States. The petitioners desired a reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, moved to lay the motion to receive on the table.

On this question Mr. Morris asked the yeas and nays, and said he desired to make a question of order. The Constitution, he argued, demanded, in express terms, that the yeas and nays should be taken on every question brought before the Senate, when the yeas and nays should be demanded by one fifth of the members present. The question of order which he raised, therefore, was whether, when the yeas and nays had been ordered on any question, it was in order or constitutional to lay the question on the table, unless with a view to take it up again at the first convenient season.—[Conversation near the desk prevented Mr. M. and others from being distinctly heard by the reporters.

Mr. Tipton was understood to say that the gentleman himself was not in order to argue a question in this manner, pending a motion to lay it on the table.

Mr Hubbard was understood to say that a question was not before the Senate in the sense of the Constitution, till it was actually put for the vote, and the Senator would not be deprived of the right to record his name if he were seconded by one fifth of the members present, as the Constitution required. [The noise was still louder.]

The Vice President (having decided the question of order in oppositition to Mr. Morris, and Mr. M. having appealed to the Senate from the decision of the Vice President,) proceeded to state the question as above, in distinct terms, and to give a succinct account of the proceedings that had occurred on this petition.

Mr. Morris withdrew his appeal. Mr. Norvell stated briefly that both the subjects embraced in this petition would, in all probability, not be presented for legislation by the Senate for a long time to come. On this account therefore, if on no other, it was proper that the petition should lie on the table.

Mr. Williams, of Miss., now renewed his motion to lay the motion to receive on the table, and it was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Benton, Buchanan, CALHOUN, Clay, of Ala., Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, KING, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Manton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, STRANGE, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, of Miss—23.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, PIERCE, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Conn, Smith of Ind., Swift, Williams, of Me.—14.

What will Col. Person say *now?* And would it not be well for him to acquaint himself with the facts of a case, before he again ventures to indulge in gratuitous denials? We make the suggestion for his own benefit.

POUR THE BROADSIDES INTO THE "YANKEE FREESOILER."

The Troup and Quitman ticket gains ground amongst the Democracy of Alabama. The Montgomery *Times*, Dallas *Gazette*, and Hayneville *Chronicle*—all Alabama Democratic papers—have pronounced in favor of the nomination, and the impression in the State is that many others will follow.—*Republic.*

MARRIED,

At Myrtle Grove, the residence of Jonathan Evans, Esq. on yesterday afternoon, October 13, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JAMES POINDEXTER ROBERTSON, of Virginia, to Miss EMILY EVANS, daughter of Jonathan Evans, Esq.

At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, on the 7th instant, by A. S. Horney, Esq., Mr. JOHN S. STEED to Miss RACHAEL SWAIM, all of Cedar Falls.

DIED,

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 10th inst., JAS. CAIN, Sr., aged 72 years, 8 months and 14 days.

At Nag's Head, on the 25th ult., SAMUEL, aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days, son of the Rev. Samuel L. Johnston, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 13—St'r Southerner, with goods for Willkings & Co, F Stocton, N King, Lawrence & Troy, S J Hinsdale, J F Marsh, P P Johnson, Cook & Johnson, T S Lutterloh, Thos Deal, Thos Waddill, Robt Johnson, Dr. S C Bruce & Co, H W Hunt, T R Underwood, R M Orrell, H Pearce.

Oct. 14—St'r Chatham, with boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for M & R J Holmes, A Blair & co, Wall & McDonald, King & Hege, W J McConnell, E B Rice, S Johnson, W J Plummer, M W McNair & co, Cedar Falls co, J P Henderson, J Utley, H L Myrover & co, Best & Ramsour, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, G H Lee, Hunt & Troy, D Murphy, J Miller, Cape Fear & Deep River Man co, P C Saunders, F Fentress, Barnhardt, Hix & co, Harris & Kirk, D McRae, J C Blocker, W H C & Hhds. Molasses.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9—Brig Paragon from Charleston. 11—Schr. Wm. H. Smith from New York.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the Machinery separately from the buildings.

For further particulars apply to the President of the company, F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1852. 33*3m

10 tons best Peruvian Guano, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Oct. 11, 1852. 33*3t

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROTEST OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Steele presented the following Protest, which was entered on the Journal of the Senate:

The undersigned, who voted in the negative, do hereby most solemnly protest against the action of the Senate, on the 7th day of October, 1852, by which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that from the certificates of the Sheriffs, exhibited to the Senate, Henry M. Shaw is entitled to a seat in this House, as a Senator from the counties of Camden and Currituck.

The case before the Senate at the time said resolution was passed, as we find it, was as follows:

The Sheriff of Camden county certifies, under his hand and seal, that John Barnard was duly elected. A person, styling himself at one time "Coroner," and at another time, "returning officer of Currituck county," gives a certificate, *not under seal*, and *without date*, in which he professes to set forth the vote in both Camden and Currituck counties, and therein declares Henry M. Shaw duly elected by a majority of one vote. The affidavits of the Inspectors, at one box in the county of Camden, state, that at said box, the names of seventy-eight voters were recorded upon the scroll, and seventy-nine votes were found in the box, and counted out of the box, (a discrepancy not discovered by them at the time, and which they believe was produced by a failure to record the name of one voter, owing to the press around them, while the balloting was going on)—of which said seventy-nine votes 62 were given for John Barnard, and 17 for Henry M. Shaw; that a certificate to that effect was written, signed by all the Inspectors, and delivered to the officiating Justice of the Peace, to be by him delivered to the Sheriff of Camden, on the next day; that on the morning of the said next day said Justice discovered the discrepancy above named, and without the knowledge or consent of the other two Inspectors, or any one else, drew his pen through the figure "2" of the "62," (the number of votes given for John Barnard,) and placed the figure "1" beneath the said mutilated figure "2," and, as thus altered, delivered the said certificate to the Sheriff.

That the Sheriff of Currituck county was living on the day of election, but died before the day fixed by law for comparing the votes—that said "Coroner," or "returning officer," met the Sheriff of Camden on the day fixed by law for said purpose, and, according to the certificate of the Sheriff of Camden, refused or neglected, after a demand to that effect was made, to exhibit the poll-books of any of the election precints of his county, except one, or to determine the result of the election in the manner prescribed by law. Also, the said "returning officer" from *Currituck* county, in his said certificate, states the whole number of votes given in Camden county to have been 394; of which number John Bernard had 340, and Henry M. Shaw 53; shewing one more vote cast than counted.

Further. Before the vote was taken on said resolution, John Barnard proposed to prove that at one precinct, in Currituck county, where the number of votes recorded and the number of votes in the box were precisely the same, the Inspectors, at said precinct, added to the number received by Henry M. Shaw two votes, which were found in the Governor's box—that other illegal votes were given for said Henry M. Shaw, and the Sheriff of Currituck and others had voted for him by proxy. The undersigned, by a resolution introduced, asked and were refused, a committee to hear proofs and report the facts. And further, before the vote was taken on said resolution, it was proposed by the undersigned to refer the whole question back to the people.

Therefore, we protest against the said action of the Senate, *first*, because the evidence presented by said Henry M. Shaw was not in conformity to the act of Assembly, which requires the certificates, or joint certificate, *under seal*, of both returning officers, and did not, *prima facie*, entitle him to take his seat. *Secondly*, because the other facts in the case did not support the certificate of the returning officer of Currituck county, or supply its deficiencies. And, *lastly*, because said action makes a precedent dangerous to the liberties of the people, tending to take from them the right of selecting their own Representatives, and to place it in the hands of a majority of the Senate.

Oct. 8, 1852.

M. F. Arendell,
John A. Lillington,
Walter L. Steele,
B. G. Albritton,
Richd'd G. Cowper,
H. Willey,
A. Mitchell,
John Gray Bynum,
R. H. Parks,
W. B. Lane,
John A. Gilmer.
A. Joyner,
Wm. Albright,
Purdie Richardson,
Riley Murray,
A. R. Kelly,
Chas. McCleese,
Lewis Thompson,
Thos. F. Jones,
N. W. Woodfin,
D. A. G. Palmer,

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Watson, Boyden, Albright, Boyd, Richardson, McMillan, Murray.

Claims.—Messrs. Drake, Murchison, Arendell, Barrow, Cowper, Ward, Albritton.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Hoke, Gilmer, Bynum, Lillington, Kelly.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Mitchell, Cannaday, Jones of Pasquotank and Perquimons, Kerr, Jones of Wake.

Corporations.—Messrs. Clark, Mitchell, Shaw, Speight, McCleese, Bynum, Collins.

Priviliges and Elections.—Messrs. Person, Thompson, Caldwell, Woodfin, Hargrave, Herring, Palmer.

Education.—Messrs. Washington, Bunting, Lane, Cunningham, Steele, Berry, McDowell.

Joint Committee on Library.—Messrs. Bunting, Washington, Parks.

Joint Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Thompson, Caldwell, Steele, Watson, Gilmer, Withers, Thomas.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On Claims—Messrs. Daniel, Norfleet, Martin, Wood, McIntyre, Rives, D. F. Caldwell, Waugh, Wheeler, Calloway and Byrd.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Bynum, Mooring, Amis, Ward, Watters, Furr, Holeman, Puryear, W. S. Harris, Carmichael, and Lowry.

On Education—Messrs. Cherry, Stubbs, Wilder, W. E. Hill, McNeill, Pegram, S. P. Hill, Scales, Dargan, Erwin and Burton.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Lockhart, Tripp, Williams, Sauls, Fonville, Simmons, Wm. Long, Gaither, Sherrill, Miller and Mills.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Brooks, Blow, R. M. Saunders, Russell, Strange, W. J. Long, J. Turner, Leach, J. A. Caldwell, Avery and Fagg.

On Priviliges and Elections—Messrs. Barco, Wynne, Smith, Sutton, McDugald, Barrett, Durham, Dunn, Trexler, and Munday.

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like a man trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Whig publishes the following letter from a citizen of North Carolina:—

"———, NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 4, 1852.

A few days ago, in conversation with some wealthy Democrats in this vicinity, and after they had abused General Scott and the Whig party until they were at a loss for words, one of them demanded of me what there was in Gen. Pierce's character which would prevent my supporting him. I replied that if the fact of being an Abolitionist would hang a man by the laws of our country, I would guarantee to hang Gen. Pierce in three hours on the verdict of any jury of Democrats which could be selected in North Carolina or Virginia. This was received by them with most holy horror. One of them was sent to me the next morning to know if I had not said too much against Gen. Pierce, and whether I was not prepared to recall the hasty expression before it was made public. I told him that I had not said anything which I was not able to prove. "Let me hear the charges," said he, "on which you would hang him." "You do not deny," said I, "that General Pierce voted against Mr. Brooks carrying two slaves from Virginia to the District of Columbia, do you?" "Oh, I admit that that is bad enough; but is that all you can prove against him," was the response. "I have six distinct charges against him; but I will, in the next place, tell you something which I cannot prove to-day, but think I shall be able to do so in three days." "What is that," demanded he. I replied, "that General Pierce's friends acknowledge in his life that he abhors slavery as much as those who would dissolve the Union." My antagonist became violently enraged, swearing that it was a Whig lie, intended to ruin Gen. Pierce. "I shall send to Washington," I replied, "and get a copy of his life, and if I find the expression there I shall use it, and that to the death of both Gen. Pierce and his party; if it is not there I will then admit that it is a Whig lie." Running his hand into his pocket, and pulling out the life of Gen. Pierce, my opponent exclaimed, "Here is the genuine life of General Pierce, issued by the Central Democratic Committee of Washington City; read it; I have read it; the expression you allude to is not there." I was not disposed to accept the assurance, but took the pamphlet and retired to read it. When I got to page 16, I found that the remainder had not been cut open; I cut it, and on page 28 I found that this genuine biography did admit that General Pierce said he abhorred slavery as much as those who would divide or dissolve the Union. I lost no time in showing the passage to my friend. He was thunderstruck, and tells everybody that he will never vote for Pierce. I believe that not one influential man in this neighborhood will vote for him. Before I made this discovery every Democrat in the neighborhood had the pamphlet by the dozen, begging the Whigs to receive them and read them. Now not one can be had for any sum. I learn that the Democrats out in the country, to a man, have pledged themselves to vote for General Scott if the Whigs can produce the life of General Pierce with that confession in it. Never was such a damper thrown over any party as this discovery has over the Democrats in this place. They dare not open their lips; if they do, they are told that they carry abolition documents in their pockets to corrupt the people."

With a little management we have been enabled to procure a copy of the "genuine life" to which the writer of the letter refers, and find that it contains the passage which has excited so much concern amongst General Pierce's Southern supporters. The publication is in pamphlet form, entitled "Sketches of the Lives of Franklin Pierce and William R. King, candidates of the Democratic Republican party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States;" and in the prefatory paragraph there is this sentence: "To place before the public, without eulogy or ornament, the leading incidents of their lives, the National Democratic Executive Committee present the following brief and authentic sketches." We cannot be accused then, of resorting in this instance to opponents of General Pierce for information concerning his life and sentiments. We deal with a document prepared by his own committee, and in which every incident is presented in a way most likely to advance his interests. At page 28 we have in extract from a speech delivered by him at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 20th November, 1850, and this extract embraces the full wing words: "THE MEN WHO WOULD DISSOLVE THE UNION DO NOT HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID."

Of course this edition of the biography was intended only for Northern circulation—a sectional supplement, in fact, to Jo Ian Van Buren's speeches. By what accident a stray copy reached South Carolina we do not undertake to explain; but we learn that her citizens have since endeavored in vain to procure duplicates of the same edition.

Republic.

How is This?—The North Alabamian of the 24th inst., says that "Col. C. S. Tarpley, a fire-eating Locofoco of Mississippi, made a speech in this place [Tuscumbia,] on Friday last. In the course of his remarks he stated that within a short time past he had visited Gen. Pierce in New Hampshire, and gave, at some length, details of his conversations with him. Among other things he stated that he (Tarpley,) had taken a copy of the Louisville Journal in his pocket, with Foss' report of the New Boston speech of 2d January, and referring to that subject, he handed Gen. Pierce the paper and asked him what he had to say to it. Gen. P. replied that it was all a tissue of misrepresentations. "But, General," says Col. T., why did you not contradict it at the time?" Why, my dear sir, replied Gen. P., "I did repeatedly denounce it—I told Foss to his face that he had misrepresented me, wilfully and maliciously," &c.

Now, in Gen. Pierce's letter to De Leon, the following passage occurs:

"I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as re-published in the Republic."

Here is a direct contradiction in statements.—Col. Tarpley is a man of high authority with Democrats, and is making Pierce speeches through the country. He spoke here a short time ago. How is this contradiction to be reconciled?

Nashville Banner.

Important Correction—A Bit of History Set Right.—We find the following letter from the President, in the Columbus, Miss., Argus:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 7.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ult. is received. You say that it has been rumored since the Whig Convention at Baltimore, that I sent a telegraphic despatch to my friends at the Convention "to go for Webster and save the party," and you desire to know whether this is true. In reply to which I now state that it is not; that I made no telegraphic communication during the sitting of the Convention to any member of it, or to any other party for its information.

I am your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

D. H. LINDSAY, Esq., Houston, Miss.

GOV. GRAHAM AND THE TARIFF.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH OF OCTOBER 12.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are holding up Gov. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, as an opponent of a protective tariff. The very men who in '44 advocated the election of Polk, pretending that he was a "better tariff man than Henry Clay," having the unparalleled effrontery to charge Gov. Graham with hostility to the protection of American labor. The Kane letter and the false representations of James Buchanan in regard to Polk's position on the tariff carried the State of Pennsylvania for the Democrats in '44. It remains to be seen whether the people of that State will permit themselves to be cheated again at the coming election by the party tricksters who are now assailing the Whig candidate for alleged opposition to the protection of the industrial pursuits of the country.

In regard to the views of Mr. Graham on this subject we are not left to conjecture. In his letter accepting the nomination of his party as a candidate for Governor in 1844 he thus alludes to the question of the tariff:

"I have no hesitation in saying that while I think the Government should collect the least amount of money which may be necessary for efficient public service, and in laying duties to raise such a sum I would incidentally *afford protection to American interests* whenever they were deemed of sufficient importance to deserve it, as well as to counteract the effect of restrictive regulations in our trade by foreign nations, whenever it should appear expedient to do so. I did not vote for the tariff now existing. Some of its duties were higher than I approved; but in the vacant condition of the Treasury, I would not have withheld from it my support had an amendment which I offered, proposing a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, been incorporated in the bill."

With these sentiments he was triumphantly elected in 1844. He was reelected, as is known, in 1846; and in his annual message to the Legislature, referring to the repeal of the tariff of '42, and the passage of the act of '46, he expressed his deep regret at the change, as likely to affect injuriously the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Graham, unlike his competitor for the same office, is no free-trader, but the warm supporter of protection to our own industry against the pauper labor of Europe.

The Louisville Journal is responsible for the following:

Laudable Affair at Concord.—At one of the churches in Concord, where Gen. Pierce usually attended public worship on the Sabbath, the clergyman, the Rev. Geo. Scott, shortly after the General's nomination at Baltimore, commenced the morning service by reading a hymn from Watt's selections, and, on coming to this line—

"The fearful soul that tires and faints,"

his eye happened to fall on the pew where the General sat. Instantly all eyes were turned in the same direction, and all the blood, left by the Mexicans in the hero's body, seemed to rush to his face.

After the close of the morning service, several of Gen. Pierce's political friends called upon the Rev. Mr. Scott and charged him with intentionally directing the attention of the congregation toward the General. He assured them they were mistaken, but they wouldn't be satisfied.—Throughout the ensuing week there was great commotion and discord in Concord, and, on the next Sunday, such of Pierce's friends as were members of Mr. Scott's church, called a church meeting and proposed to dismiss their pastor, whereupon a vote was taken by ballot, and resulted as follows: For retaining the Rev. Mr. Scott as pastor of the church, 17; for dismissing him, 4; blank 2. When the result of the balloting was made known, one of the zealous friends of the Rev. Mr. Scott sang out—"Hurrah for Scott." Another, probably associating this hurrah for Rev. Mr. Scott with the idea of the coming Presidential election, proposed nine cheers for Scott and Graham, which were heartily given, when the church meeting adjourned without day.

The Pierce paper in this town speaks of the "two Foss of Scotism." Why does it not also tell the people that the Cleveland Plain-dealer, Free Soil democratic paper, published not very distant from the Elysia Carrier, (a paper it has decidedly heard of,) has standing at the head of its Editorial column the famous expression used by General Pierce in his New Boston speech, that it "looked for Fugitive slave Law, &c., and to the Compromise measures generally" as those, and not Resolutions. Why does it not tell the people that Van Buren, in a recent speech in Augusta, Maine, declared that the democratic party in New Hampshire has always been on the side of freedom, and that Mr. Pierce and the democratic members of Congress from that State have stood up straight against the assumptions of the slave power. He said he could sustain the New Hampshire man for President, without any kind of violence to his free soil principles.

Why does it not tell the people that Pierce is run at the South as a proslavery man, and at the North on Free Soil grounds. That he is considered a Secessionist in Alabama, and an interventionist elsewhere. Why does it not speak of these things. But no! it talks about General Scott's Northern and Southern face, and refuses to inform the people that Mr. Pierce has a smile and a bow for every direction and latitude.

Wil. Herald.

[*Communication.*]

A SCENE IN CONCORD COURT, N. H.

Tarrying a few days in the above place last week, the writer attended court; it seems that a Miss G. was suing a Mr. R. for a breach of promise—damages five thousand dollars. Gen. Pierce was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr.—— for the defendant. Several witnesses were examined, one was a brother of the defendant, who it seems had been present at several interviews of the plaintiff and defendant. Gen. Pierce—"Well, sir, will you be kind enough to state to the court and jury when you last saw these parties together, and what conversation passed between them."—Witness—"No, sir." Gen. Pierce—"May it please the court, this is a question bearing upon this case, and one altogether relevant and pertinent, and I ask the court to instruct the witness to answer." Court—"Witness, answer the question." Witness—"Well, sir, if I must I must, but I don't like to, before all these people. Last Friday night me and my brother went to see Miss Mary, and several things passed which I don't remember; but I recollect this, the conversation turned upon the Mexican war." Pierce—"Well, sir, go on." Witness—"Well, we were talking about the big men in that war, and Gen. Pierce's name was mentioned." Pierce—"Well, sir, go on." Witness—"And we all come to the conclusion unanimous, that if Gen. Pierce had not fainted so often he would have fought well." Pierce, fainting—"Witness, stand aside." Such an uproar I never heard in all my life. Pierce lost his case, and the court adjourned amidst great confusion and uproar.

The above is the truth, witnessed by myself, and I presume no gentleman will deny it.

A TRAVELLER.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Sampson county to the Editors.

The Whigs of Westbrooks are all right side up. Upon our Club book we have the names of *several Democrats*, who pledge their support to old "fuss and feathers." Notwithstanding this is the District in which Wm. R. King first saw the light, the people cannot vote for him with Pierce at the head of the ticket. If the ticket was reversed the result might be different, but *that* is not very likely, considering the distinguished names on the Whig ticket. Besides, there is the name of our own Graham—the well-beloved and patriotic Graham—associated with the greatest man the world ever saw, and the people know how to appreciate their merits, and will not be recreant in November. We gave Taylor 128 votes in 1848, and I think I would be safe in saying that we will increase that vote for Scott in November next.

At a recent meeting of the Club, arrangements were considered and heartily adopted in relation to the mass meeting at Newton Grove. Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th instant, is the time decided upon by the Club for the holding of the above meeting. I see in the last week's Observer that the counties of Cumberland, Wayne and Johnston are to co-operate in the meeting.

SAMPSON CO., N. C.

Messrs. Hale & Son: I noticed an article taken from the Wilmington Journal, stating that 24 Whig Congress members had refused to support Scott and Graham. Of the fallacy of the Journal's statement, we are able to judge. As for John Moore's (of La.) refusal to support our gallant, brave, and worthy Scott, I can say that I believe it to be absurd. In 1840, I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Moore, and heard him expound the great Whig principles. He said that his father and mother before him were Whigs; and, says he, "I am a chip of the old block." In his speech, delivered in Farmersville, Louisiana, in behalf of our victorious Harrison, he (Moore) spoke in glowing terms of the old hero, who has won the battles of his country. He was then a strong Scott man, and expressed his desire for Scott's name to go with Harrison's, instead of Tyler's. Is it natural to suppose that John Moore of La. has forgotten Winfield Scott, his brave and noble deeds in Mexico, which ensured our country's triumph, and the active part which he took in the settling of the compromise? I for one don't believe he has. Nor can any true Whig fail to support the Whig nominees.

All is going on well in Sampson, the native county of Wm. R. King. The Whigs are rallying, and are sure of a gain over the late State Election.

The Democrats may dodge and prevaricate, but we will have them. A Whig conquest will be sure in November next.

GEN. SCOTT IN 1814.—The following is a sample of what the Richmond Enquirer said of Gen. Scott in 1814. The Enquirer was then edited by Thomas Ritchie, who has managed since that to forget the glorious deeds of Gen. Scott, and now unites with his party in abusing him as undeserving of the gratitude and confidence of the American people.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, Aug. 10, 1814.

"The enemy's numerical force was much superior to Gen. Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank. In order to counteract these views of General Rial, he was *fought in detachments—he was charged in column*—Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops at almost every charge.

"It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the numbers engaged, the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration of this nation will follow those who fought, those who bled, and those who fell—to their graves;—their names will be justly added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies, the heroes of the Revolution; and the battle of Bridgewater will be remembered by posterity with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Brigadier General Scott was severely wounded by a grape in the shoulder, besides a severe bruise, occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost two horses killed."

Rallying under the British Flag.—One of the most appropriate things we have heard of during the canvass, was a mass meeting of the Democracy lately held in Delaware, and over the platform of the speakers floated the haughty flag of England. It's the British party, and no mistake. The British seek to reduce breadstuffs to the lowest figure—and the Locofocos are laboring to accommodate them, at the expense of the American farmer.—*Richmond Whig.*

LOCOFOCO LADDER,

By the aid of which Pierce hopes to climb into the White House:

JOE. JOHNSON.
John Forsyth,
Pierre Soule,
David Wilmot,
A. H. Buel,
J. T. Doty,
I. P. Walker,
H. Hodge,
Hannibal Hamlin,
Long John Wentworth,
T. Y. Howe,
H. H. Van Dyke,
Levi S. Chatfield,
John Atwood,
B. F. Butler,
John A. Dix,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
Horace Wheaton,
Governor Cleveland,
Preston King,
Prince John Van Buren,
Martin Van Buren,
Benjamin F. Hallett,

DANGER OF BURNING FLUID.—Almost daily we see accounts of accidents by explosions of this inflammable substance. The latest is the horrible burning of two little girls at Albany.

GOOD.—The National Intelligencer says of a Locofoco meeting in Washington, where the arguments in favor of Pierce consisted of the bitter things said by Toombs, Stephens, &c. against Scott, that, "had they not the language of dissenting Whigs to resort to, they would not have had an inch of ground to stand upon."

John L. Stephens, the celebrated traveller, author of some of the most popular books of travels ever published, died in New York on Tuesday last, in the 47th year of his age. His "Arabia Petræa," and "Central America," procured him fame and fortune.

$1 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 26th Sept. last, a mulatto Boy named WM. MILLENDER, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high. All persons are forbid to hire or harbor said boy. WILEY MILLENDER.
Oct. 18, 1852. 1tpd

GRAND RALLY.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of the gallant old Hero, Winfield Scott, and of North Carolina's favorite Son, Wm. A. Graham, willbe held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st October, 1852.

A number of the most distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom it is expected will be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Benj'n Robinson,
Jona. Haralson,
J. C. Blocker,
Hector McNeill,
Randal McDaniel,
Jona. Evans,
Henry Elliot,
John Evans,
B. W. Robinson,
J. M. Williams,
A. Johnson, Jr.
Alex. Elliot,
John McKay,
R. C. Belden,
H. M. Turner,
N. S. Stewart,
K. Murchison,
Nath'l G. Jones,
Wm. McLean,
Alex. Graham,
R. F. Murphy,
N. K. McDuffie,
W. L. Hall,
J. McLauchlin, L. S.
W. G. McDonald,
A. D. McLean,
W. T. Smith,
Foster Mason,
R. B. Smith,
Stewart Pipkin,
Jas. P. Hodges,
C. Munroe,
Jas. McGilvary,
Joel Williams,
J. McKellar,
Jesse Carver, Jr.,
A. Alden,
E. J. Hale,
W. A. Huske,
E. C. Hall,
E. Fuller,
Wm. B. Wright,
G. I. Lee,
T. J. Johnson,
Jno. Fort,
W. R. Sikes,
J. R. McDonald,
Alex. Maxwell,
J. H. Hawley,
John McFadyen,
Wm. J. Anderson,
T. J. Robinson,
J. D. Williams,
John Harman,
T. R. Underwood,
A. E. Hall,
E. L. Pemberton,
A. W. Steel,
J. W. Sandford,
Chas. Lutterloh,
W. McLaurin,
E. J. Lilly,
T. J. Curtis,
J. W. Brannin,
J. Utley,
M. McKinnon,
C. B. Mallett,
N. A. Stedman,
A. S. Brown,
Wm. Taylor,
J. B. Troy, Jr.
W. Draughon,
E. L. Winslow,
O. P. Stark,
J. T. Gilliam,
C. W. Andrews,
David McNeill,
John Elliot,
J. A. Pemberton,
A. S. McNeill,
Wm. Shaw.
John A. Williams,
T. V. White.
J. W. Matthews,
Arc'd McLean,
J. W. Welch,
L. J. Haslop,
R. Dodd,
H. C. Lucas,
Wm. H. Haigh,
J. S. Maultsby,
Jas. Banks,
T. M. Sackett,
Israel Dodd,
Bryant Askew,
John Owen,
John Laurence,
J. Brooksbank,
J. D. McArthur,
John P. McLean,
W. A. Evans,
Wm. R. Bolton,
Erasmus Evans,
Alex. McAlister, Jr.

MASS MEETING IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

The friends of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and the Hon. Wm. A. Graham in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland, Duplin and Sampson, will hold a Mass Meeting at Newton Grove, on Friday 29th of October, 1852.

A number of the distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom are expected to be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

We are authorised to state, that the Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY will address his constituents on the Presidential Question,

At Springfield, Richmond Co., on Saturday, 23d inst.
At Carthage on Tuesday the 26th.
At Jordan's Store, Montgomery, on Thursday, 28th.
At Jackson Hill, Davidson county, on Friday, 29th.

Dr. Worth, Dr. Montgomery, and other speakers, will also be at the two latter places.

☞ We are requesied to state, that JNO. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Assistant Elector, will speak at Carver's Creek on Saturday the 30th, instead of the day first mentioned, and on the 29th at Kelly's Cove.

NOTICE.

THE Counties of Cumberland, Duplin, Wayne and Johnston will please appoint their Committees of Arrangement for the Mass Meeting at Newton Grove; and they are requested to meet at Newton Grove on Saturday, 23d inst., to make all necessary arrangements.

HARRY BRYAN, Pres't
Scott and Graham Club, Westbrooks.

[Another notice, of a meeting of the General Committee on the 16th, was received too late for insertion in our last.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Henry Branson & Son is this day dissolved. Henry Branson will settle the business of H. Branson & Son. H. BRANSON.
October 14, 1852. 34-8t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

VALUABLE WHARF FOR SALE,

In the Town of Wilmington, N. C.

ON Monday the 25th inst., we will sell to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, that Valuable WHARF, in front of the "Lazarus Building," next South of Princess street, and fronting 100 feet on the River.

The Wharf is now in prime order, having been but recently thoroughly repaired, and is rented to the Henrietta Steamboat Company for one year from 1st inst. for $400, the notes for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

The Sale will be at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises. Purchaser to pay for the papers, and the purchase money to be paid on their delivery, properly executed.

De ROSSET & BROWN, Agents.
M. CRONLY, Auct'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11, 1852. 34-2t

PIERCE'S MATHEMATICS.

NEW EDITIONS of Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry; Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Curves, Functions, and Forces, vols. 1 and 2. Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 10, 1852.

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
District No. 1. GEORGE W. EASTER.
" " 2. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.
" " 3. JOHN W. CAMERON.
" " 4. RALPH GORRELL.
" " 5. HENRY K. NASH.
" " 6. M. W. RANSOM.
" " 7. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 8. F. E. SATTERTHWAITE.
" " 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

The Presidential Election will take place on Tuesday the 2d day of November.

Meeting of the Club.

The Regular Meeting of the Scott and Graham Club will be held in the Town Hall on this Evening next.

October 18.

A Scott and Graham Pole and Flag will be raised in Cross Creek this afternoon. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

We understand that Col. John W. Cameron, the talented and indefatigable Whig Elector for the 3d District, is doing the State good service on the stump, and that Mr. P. Assistant, is helping him. By the way, we are tempting to reply to him. We think the laurels of Mr. Peacock's feathers have been plucked in the encounter.

Hon. Edward Stanly has consented to address the people of his District every day until the Election.

A Mass Meeting is to be held at Hillsboro, Chatham county, this day. The Whig Elector for the District, speakers, were expected.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., Elector for the State at large, left Raleigh for Gilmer on Wednesday last.

A letter to the Raleigh Register from a writer knows personally 35 in favor of Reid at Windsor, Bertie county, who will vote for Scott and Graham.

A Mass Meeting is to be held in Granville county, on the 23d inst.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Badger consented to attend this meeting before the invitation to ours. As Mr. Mial and Raleigh T. Daniel have declined, and cannot be here as we were led to believe they would be.

Gen. Winslow and Col. Person spoke at Wilmington on Saturday last. Henry W. Miller addressed the people there on that day.

Mr. Badger was to address the Cumberland people on Friday evening last.

PIERCE'S VOTES IN CONGRESS.—The National Intelligencer has published from the Journals of Congress the official account of Gen. Pierce's votes against allowing Edmund Brooks' two negro slaves from Virginia to the District of Columbia, and against laying on the table the Mallory abolition petition. In the first case he voted with John Quincy Adams, William Seward, the free soilers from the North, and against every Southern member. In the second case he voted with 13 other Northern Senators, including Calhoun, Wm. R. King, Rob't Strange, and the rest of the Southern Senators.

We have heretofore published the votes of those who desire to see them in the Observer can do so by calling at this office.

Some people have a prodigious fine sense of honor. They take the part of thieves, and other violators of the law. Gen. Scott has been vilified for having had a soldier whipped for stealing. Again for having had a deserter, who had deserted from the American army, and who were fighting in the Mexican ranks, executed. And now Gov. Graham is abused for having issued an order the design and effect of which was to prevent Government property from being stolen.

Was, or was not a letter from Hon. Edward Stanly Badger to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, which we read some time ago in the Scott and Graham Club in Fayetteville; and did not Mr. Badger say that "Scott was a bitter pill, but that it was necessary to swallow the Locofocos, and the devil let us have Democrats, or words to that effect? We ask the question, and upon the authority of gentlemen from Fayetteville, and pause for a reply.—*Wilmington Journal.*

In the above most contemptible effusion there is one truth (almost) and two most contemptible falsehoods. An *extract* from a letter by Mr. Badger *was* so read. But there were no "words to that effect," nor other such words nor "words to the" other falsehood consists in the assertion that "gentlemen" from Fayetteville made the statement in question. "Gentlemen" are not guilty of such deliberate falsehoods.

The Wilmington Journal, after a most unusual delay, has noticed Capt. Hamilton's exposure of the Forgery it published. It says it is a copy of the pretended extract from Gen. Scott's letter from the Richmond Enquirer. This is not the first time it has given its authority to a forgery, when we first saw it in the Journal. The Journal adds,

"Our recollections are, that a letter of this kind did come out at the time, emanating from Gen. Scott. We have written to head-quarters, to place the whole truth on the subject, which we will lay before our readers, an example which we hope our cotemporaries might follow with promptness in the cause of truth, if not of their candidates.

Indeed! And this we predict is the last we shall hear of it.

ders of the Journal will hear of it.

DIVIDENDS.—The Banks of Cape Fear and Washington (N. C.) have declared semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent.

...Legislature.—Owing to the Raleigh ... arriving here at an unfortunate time for ... we are precluded from giving the pro... in full. If there were any Reporter in ... whom we could engage, we would pro... gladly. But at present, we can only give ... abstract.

...Protest of the Whig Senators, embodying ... statement of the gross outrage which Loco... has perpetrated, will be found in another ... together with lists of the Standing Com... of the two Houses.

...Register publishes several speeches on the ... addition to those we copied last week; ... we are pressed for room, and have already ... the main facts and arguments, we are ... without these.

...Governor's Message was sent to the Legis... Thursday last, but we have not yet seen it. ... says, Mr. Harris, Whig, of Davidson, ... Engrossing Clerk.

...House of Commons, Gen. Leach, from ... introduced a series of Resolutions set... the claims of North Carolina, to her ... proceeds from the sales of the public ... instructing our Senators and Repre... Congress to make application for the ... ...ed to be printed.

...Senate, Mr. Washington introduced a ... better administration of justice in the ... ...ts and Quarter sessions of this State. ...ntemplated that this is substantially the bill ... the County Courts introduced by ... the last session.]

...on of Mr. Steele, the committee on ... instructed to inquire into the expe... requiring the Public Treasurer to have ... affixed to all the bonds of the State ... ...ed by him.

...of Mr. Boyd, the Comptroller was ... ...rt a statement of the public taxes ... Treasury for the years 1848, '49, ... '52—together with the aggregate ... the five years; also the average amount ... ...unty, with the aggregate for each, and ... for each county created within the ... aforesaid.

...AMENT.—In the Commons, on motion ... Wheeler a resolution was adopted to send ... to the Senate proposing to raise a joint ... committee, consisting of nine on the part of ... House, to be called the committee on Ap... ment, whose duty it shall be to lay off the ... and Senatorial Districts, to apportion ... ...ators of the House of Commons, and to ... State into eight Congressional Districts. ... this came up in the Senate, Mr. Steele ... that the proposition embraced subjects ... were very distinct in their character, and ... appeared to him that each of those sub... ought to be referred to a separate Committee. ... suggested therefore that the Senate withhold ... ...nce from the message and propose a ... ...ation of the subjects among several Com...

Mr. Thompson coincided in the view taken by ... Senator from Richmond. These various sub... could not be embraced in one report. A ... report would necessarily have to be made ... each.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Joy... Kelly, Boyd, and Gilmer; when the Senate ... to concur in the proposition from the ... by a vote of 40 to 6.

...tion of Mr. Boyd, it was then

...Resolved, That a message be sent to the House ... proposing to raise a joint select Com... ...one Member on the part of each House, ... judicial district, to whom shall be re... the arrangement of the Senatorial districts ... apportionment of the House of Commons.

...motion by Mr. Thompson, it was

...Resolved, That a message be sent to the House ... proposing to raise a joint select ... of nine on the part of each House to ... shall be referred the subject of apportion... State into eight Congressional Districts.

...propositions were subsequently concurred ... House.

...motion by Mr. Brogden, it was

...Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be direct... ...port to the Senate the whole amount of ... by the State in incorporated compa... ...ying the amount in each company and ... which it belongs. Also, the debts ... State, and the fund to which they belong; ... of dividends or profits, if any, receiv... State from stock held in each of said ... since the investments were made; and ... for which the State is now bound, ... principal or security, and where and how ... liability was created.

...solution from the Judiciary committee, ...inst the bill to legalize the present ... necessary; the committee believing ... ...ly has the right to proceed with ... ordinary sessions.

...moved an adjournment till the 3d ... November, and advocated that motion ... ...ed, 29 to 19.

...Langston introduced a resolution fixing ... Monday in December for the close of the ... It was adopted, 33 to 13.

...resolution was received in the Com... David Reid moved to lay it on the ... ...on rejected, 86 to 26. After con... ...ate, the resolution was, on motion ... postponed until the 2d Monday in ... ...y a vote of 57 to 53.

...Brown introduced the following resolution: ... That the Committee on the Judiciary ... to prepare and report a bill provid...

...For dividing the State into ten judicial ... and assigning to the three additional ... ...ese three judges of the Supreme ...

...abolishing all the jurisdiction now ... exercised by the present Judges of ... Court, and conferring the same upon ... of the Superior Courts of Law and ... tribunal to be styled the Supreme ... North Carolina.

...Resolved, That he did not desire immediate action ... important proposition. And on his mo... ...ered on the table for the present.

...Mr. Boyd introduced in the House of Commons ... bill, to abridge the duties of Grand Ju... ...that Grand Juries shall not make ... for Assaults, Assaults and Batteries, ... except upon complaint of one or more ... engaged in the assaults, &c.

...Mr. Settler of Lincoln presented a similar bill, ... Mr. Dargan earnestly opposed, as attacking ... ...ples, the palladium of protection of life ... ...—as calculated to convert the State ... garden, to give a general licence to ... He moved to reject the bill.

...Settler explained his object to be, to check ... ...d hunting up matters for prosecution ... who would thus get a per diem as wit... The bill was referred to Judiciary com.

...Saunders presented a Bill, relative to ... ...and Gaston Rail Road—its connec... ...Central—and also with the Ports... &c., which was read and ordered to ...

Mr. George introduced a bill to incorporate Columbus Academy.

Mr. Dobbin introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

Mr. Phillips, of Orange and Alamance, presented a bill to provide for a distribution of the Common School Fund according to the white population of the State.

Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to amend an act of the Revised Statutes, chapter 59, entitled an act for establishing public landings and places of inspection, and for the appointment of inspectors and regulation of inspectors and regulation of inspection: Also a bill to incorporate the True Brothers Society in the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis. [Provides for taking a vote at the election in August, 1853.]

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to appoint Tax Collectors in each county, biennially, as Sheriffs are now elected and for paying them a per centage on the amount collected and disbursed.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.—The Locofocos have carried their Judge and Canal Commissioner. The majorities not ascertained, but estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000.—This is from the Union.

For Congress, the Intelligencer gives the names of 11 Whigs and 13 Locos elected—a Whig gain of two.

Legislature Locofoco as usual, the Whigs, however, having 1 majority in the Senate.

Ohio.—The Union's despatch from Columbus says, "that the congressional delegation will stand 12 democrats and 7 whigs. Sufficient returns have been received here, by telegraph and otherwise, to show that the State has gone by 15 to 18,000 majority for the supreme judge. [His majority last year was 30,000.] So far the whigs have gained four congressmen. The popular vote of the State, it is believed, will be 25,000 short."

Indiana.—A despatch from Baltimore, Oct. 15, says, "Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 15,000 majority, but the Democratic ticket is not half so much. Seven Democrats and four Whigs are elected to Congress."

Florida.—The election for Governor and Congressmen is so close that both parties claim the victory.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland, express the strongest confidence of carrying those States for Scott.

Baltimore.—The election of Mayor has resulted in favor of the Locofocos by about 3600 majority. This is larger than the usual Locofoco majority, and is caused, so the Baltimore Whig papers state, by a School question, which induced many Whigs to vote against the Whig candidate.

Mr. Clingman.—We learn that Mr. Clingman left Raleigh on Monday, to take the stump in the mountains in favor of Pierce and King.

The Raleigh Register has a scathing review of his manifesto, a blasting exposure of his ambition and treachery. We are too much crowded to publish more than one or two points of it.

In relation to the *time* of Mr. Clingman's conversion, the Register shows that it corresponds with the date of the *ascertained* Locofoco majority in the Legislature—that Legislature having a U. S. Senator to elect. Mr. C. says he has told his friends, and written it in private letters, that he was against Scott. But, if his present charges against Gen. Scott, of being unfaithful to the South, were true, (as they are not,) how can he reconcile it to his duty to his constituents to have remained *publicly* silent for nearly four months after Gen. Scott's nomination? Was it not due from him, placed as a sentinel on the watch-tower, that he should instantly warn his constituents of their danger?

Mr. C. was at the Baltimore Convention; he approved of the Platform; he knew that Gen. Scott was one of three from among whom the candidate must be selected. He made no objection to going into the Convention. He is silent for nearly four months—(the majority in our Legislature not having then been ascertained.)—But, (says the Register,) just on the eve of the election, when if his charges against Gen. Scott be true, it is too late to profit by his advice, and if untrue, *as they are*, it may be too late to counteract them, he comes out with a long political essay, breathing the poison of SECTIONALISM, and filled to overflowing with the malignant slang which for months the partizan presses of the Country have been belching out against that good man and glorious old hero, who has done more for the fame of this great nation, than all the politicians that ever disgraced the hustings! If what Mr. C. *now* charges against Gen. S was true at the time of his nomination, why did he remain silent? Why did he not publicly avow his opposition? Has *he* not been guilty of the same thing which he is desirous to fix on Gen. S.? Whilst the political storm has been raging where has *he* been? If Toombs, Stephens and others did what was *right*, why did *he* not stand by them like a man? A *sentence from his pen*, declaring his approbation of their course, would have materially aided them. Was such a proceeding fair and just on the part of Mr. C.? Let us state a similar case for illustration. Suppose that during the Mexican campaign, whilst the army was at Vera Cruz, Gen. Shields, or some other officer, had discovered that Gen. Scott was in correspondence with Santa Anna, and that a bargain had been entered into under which his gallant army was to be surrendered prisoners of War at the pass of Cerro Gordo—would that or any other gallant officer have waited until his fellow soldiers had been led into the gorge on the eve of battle, before crying aloud and exposing the treason? Would any sane man *believe* him, if, under such circumstances, just as the trumpets were blowing for the charge, he were to put forth *such a story*—one which on its face would be convicting *himself* of conniving at the foulest treachery? We again ask, why did not Mr. C. *write a letter*, not for *private* inspection but for the *public*? Why did he not do more than *tell* members of Congress? Did he not owe it to his constituents to give them warning? Did he not owe it to the "gallant Toombs" to stand by him like a man? Such a story as Mr. C. makes out will not bear telling in the presence of intelligent men!

The Register refers to Mr. Clingman's known advocacy of Gen. Scott in 1848, in preference to Gen. Taylor, and the reason he now assigns for it is, that Gen. Taylor "refused to take any position with reference to the great questions of the day." Of course this is an admission that Gen. Scott's position on these questions was then right. Has he uttered one word since 1848 to change that position? Mr. Clingman does not pretend that he has. Then why does he not support him now, as he did in 1848? The answer is plain; There is a Locofoco majority in the Legislature, and that body has a Senator to elect.

On the 27th April, 1848, Mr. Clingman spoke of Gen. Scott as a man of great "foresight, discretion, prudence, and vast powers of combination," whom the people would one day elevate to the Presidency.

Mr. Clingman must have known of the efforts Gen. Scott put forth in favor of the Compromise measures. Why does he not give him credit for them? Or rather why does he not bring it up against him? For Clingman was opposed to the Compromise. He is a disunionist. Gen. Scott is a friend of the Union.

"But, (says Mr. Clingman) it is said we were represented in the Convention and were therefore bound to support its nominee. Suppose it had nominated Fred Douglass, the free negro,—the same argument might have been used." We can present as supposable a case as this. Suppose it had nominated Mr. Clingman; would the same argument have held good? By no means. Why? Simply *because* Mr. C. had not been spoken of as a candidate—had not been brought before the people for the nomination,—was not one of those, whose names were to be presented to the Convention, from amongst which a selection was to be made. Neither was Fred Douglass—and had the Convention so far forgotten itself as to have nominated him, we should have been no more bound by that nomination, than we should have been by the nomination of Mr. Clingman, had the Convention so far disregarded the voice of their constituents as to have selected him!

The Register closes with an earnest appeal to the Whigs to redouble their exertions so as to foil a man who, for ambitious and selfish ends, has abandoned the Whig party—deserted the colors of his ancient faith—betrayed the friends who have heretofore stood by him and promoted him.

Mr. Clingman—Again.—A prominent Whig member of the Legislature from the Mountain District, (whose name will be produced, if necessary,) has published a long letter to the Asheville Messenger, giving an account of Mr. Clingman's manœuvres at Raleigh.

He says that notwithstanding Mr. C. mingled freely with the members of the Legislature, his position was in doubt, until the day after Dr. Shaw was admitted to the seat in the Senate.—Until this was done, the Locos had not a majority, one of their members from Orange being confined at home by an injury. The day after Shaw took the seat, Clingman's letter in favor of Pierce and King appeared.

"The foregoing, however, (says the writer,) is but a part of the evidence going to sustain the charge. He brought with him an open letter, to a member of the General Assembly, containing the following *modest* and *honest* proposition, to wit: That if the member referred to would exert himself and procure Mr. Clingman's election to the Senate of the United States, that he, Mr. Clingman, would transfer his friends in his Congressional District to this gentleman, by which he could be elected to Congress; or if this gentleman preferred it, he, Mr. Clingman, had influence at Washington, and would procure this gentleman such office as he desired. This is not the language, but the substance of the letter, and the same can be produced when Mr. Clingman, over his own hand denies it."

"But this is not all. In two separate conversations with Whigs of the Legislature, they each expressed the opinion to him that he had erred in calculating his chances—that the Democrats had no idea of electing him Senator, but if he had continued a conservative Whig, and patiently abided his time, he could and would have been elected to the Senate this winter—his influence would have been sufficient to have turned the balances, and secured the Legislature to the Whigs, in which event no man's claims could have come successfully in competition with his. What would have been the response of an honest man to such conversations? 'I, sir, have been following out the dictates of an honest judgment—acting for my country, and not for myself—influenced by patriotism, and not ambition—and if the effect of such a course is to exclude me from office and honors, I will have the proud consolation to be derived from honest purposes, and a consciousness of having acted from pure motives.' In the language of the immortal Clay 'alas! we shall never have lived so again—he would have said: 'I had rather be right than be President.' But very different was his answer:—'Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' A seat in the United States Senate, the goal of his ambition, ever present to his mind, he speaks and acts in all things with reference to it. To the first he said, you are mistaken, this canvass was arranged for the benefit of Gov. Graham. To the other he substantially replied that he stood no chance for promotion in the Whig ranks of the State, while so many older men whom he named were in the way. And on being asked by another if he were going to take the stump for Pierce and King, he replied that Pierce had never done anything for him, and he did not know that he was under any obligations to him.

"Why, sir, this is but offering himself in market to Presidential aspirants and their friends. Politicians are not slow to take these intimations, and they fully understand it here. From his former success in the Mountain District, those persons who live at a distance believe him to be overwhelming with his constituents—that he can turn them about to the support of any man—and his influence he appropriates to himself with great complaisance; and his remark above quoted is understood to mean this: If the Democrats will elect me Senator, I will then feel under obligations to the party, and will go home and take the stump for their candidate; but unless they do something for me, I will *permit those mountaineers to vote as they please. I labor for a prize, and must and will have it, or I will do no work.*

"It is even rumored here, with how much truth I will not pretend to say, that an understanding exists between him and the democrats, that if he can turn his District to Pierce and King, in the coming election, he shall be rewarded with a seat in the Senate.

W. S. Mullins, Esq., lately of this town, has been elected to the Legislature of South Carolina from Marion District.

And Col. C. W. Dudly, also formerly of this town, has been elected to the Senate from Marlborough District.

For Liberia.—We learn from an Agent of the Colonization Society, now here, that a vessel will sail on the 20th Nov. from Wilmington, for Liberia, and that about 80 free colored people from this place and neighborhood, intend to take passage in her.

The Forgery.—The Locofocos had on their banners, at a procession in New York last week, the forgery published by the Wimington Journal and other papers, that Gen. Scott had instructed the recruiting officers not to enlist foreigners, as they were not to be trusted. And this was after Capt. Hamilton's contradiction, and denouncement of the story as a forgery! How utterly disgraceful is such conduct! Some villain manufactures a slander, and sets it a-going, well knowing that it is the settled principle of the party to disregard all proof of its falsehood, and to use it just as much after as before its disproof.

The will of John McDonogh has been declared void by the Court in New Orleans, and his immense estate will go to his heirs instead of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. These heirs reside in Baltimore, are very respectable, some of them poor, but all made rich by this decision.

Conquest—Robbery.—The Newport (R. I.) Advertiser, a leading Pierce and King paper, urges the election of Pierce as the means of getting the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, and Mexico!

Senator Douglas, who will probably be Pierce's Secretary of State, should the latter unfortunately be elected, boldly declares,—

"*The United States has a right to*, AND WILL HAVE, *the Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec*, AND EVERY OTHER GREAT ROUTE BETWEEN OUR GREAT SHORES."

That is to say, it would be convenient to us to have them, and therefore we have a right to them, and will have them.

But does any body expect that we can have all these things without WAR? And is any body willing to plunge this country into such a war of aggression, of wrong, of robbery? Whoever is so willing should vote for Pierce. All others should vote for Scott and Graham. There is safety to our honor, our peace, and our prosperity, only in Whig counsels.

The Northern "Natural Allies of the South."—In Massachusetts, the Pierce candidate for Governor is a man who warmly supported Van Buren for President in 1848; the Pierce candidates for Congress and the State Legislature are many of them from the same class of abolition politicians. They sent Sumner to the U. S. Senate, the only man who moved to repeal the fugitive slave law. The last act of the Van Buren Pierce party was the union, last week, of the Abolition and Locofoco Conventions in the nomination of three Senators to the State Legislature, all of whom are perfectly acceptable to that rank abolition paper, the Boston Commonwealth. Such is "democracy" at the North. Such are the boasted allies of the South.

Crimes.—Angus Taylor of Cheraw, S. C. was killed by his brother Mastin, a crazy man, a few days ago. In 1845, Angus killed Capt. Vanderford of Cheraw. Mastin has not been arrested.

A white man named McKinnon, and a negro belonging to T. A. Covington, have been committed to Richmond county jail on a charge of fracturing the skull of a wagoner named McQueen. McQueen is also is jail, on a confession of McKinnon that they two and a mulatto had robbed two women of $100.

W. R. Griffith, Ordinary of Chesterfield District, S. C., and R. W. Smith and Berry Evans, have been detected in counterfeiting notes on the Wadesborough Bank, but have escaped.

Going it Strong.—The North Carolinian says that Mr. Clingman is "a man who has more reputation for statesman-like ability than any Whig in North Carolina!!!!!!!"

The Carolinian makes another very apocryphal assertion, as follows: "Independent Southern Right's Whigs, you need not be ashamed to be found in company with Thomas L. Clingman." This, too, was intended to be a compliment to Mr. Clingman, we suppose.

From Europe.—The Asia brings accounts to the 2d inst.

Cotton was very active, at improving rates.—Sales of the week 96,250 bales. Middling Uplands 5¼.

The Battle of Queenstown—Again.—We publish below extracts from the Carolinian of Saturday last, and also the charge in that paper which produced the discussion. It will be seen that the Carolinian has completely ignored the original charge, and now seeks merely to settle the point as to the "number surrendered," a point which *had never been in dispute*. A certain number of men were surrendered at Queenstown, but that does not prove that Gen. Scott surrendered them. The Carolinian might as well have charged him with the surrender of Babylon because on some occasion such a surrender may have taken place.

From the North Carolinian.

"The Observer admits that 700 men were surrendered at the battle of Queenstown, but not by Gen. Scott. Now we do not know precisely what proportion of this force was commanded by Gen. Scott, nor is it material. * * Our article of last week, written hurriedly, might have left the impression that we charged the responsibility of this entire surrender on Gen. Scott. Such was not our design—our remarks being intended merely to settle the point as to the *number surrendered*. * * We have never charged Gen. Scott with any want of skill or courage in that affair."

To show how correct is this last position of the Carolinian, we give its original assertion, which it afterwards reduced to 764 men:—

"Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7640 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."

North Carolinian, Aug. 14, 1852.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Our Elector for this District, Gen. John Winslow, was early on the ground on the 11th inst., to meet his appointment for that day. He addressed a very large crowd in the Court House in a speech of some three hours length, creating great sensation and much enthusiasm. He has enkindled in our midst the enthusiasm of 1840—and the election in November will more fully realize the effect than we can portray it. He has in fact made many warm friends for Scott and Graham.

The Democratic Elector, Mr. Person, arrived here on the evening of the 11th, and on the 12th made a speech of three or four hours length—to which Gen. Winslow could not reply, having professional business which could not be neglected or delayed.

The evening of the 12th will not soon be forgotten,—the gallant Whig band raised a pole 100 feet high, having on its summit a flag of exquisite workmanship, 20 feet long and 12 wide—bearing on its ample folds the names of Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham, Union and Compromise. A fine band of music was in attendance, and darkness made light by the torch lights which were burning brightly around the Whig altar.

The numerous crowds in attendance were ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. Winslow and Mauger London, Esq. The greatest satisfaction seemed evident in every countenance, and every Whig retired with a resolution strengthened to exert himself for the successful triumph of the cause so ably advocated. Such a scene, Mr. Editor, has never been witnessed in this good old county before. ELIZABETHTOWN.

Election of Colonel.—An election was held yesterday for Colonel of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. The following is the result:

Maj. C. Lutterloh	289
Lt. Col. A. S. Brown	154
Lt. Col. E. Fuller	96

North Carolinian.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by the Rev'd J. T. Munds, Mr. JESSE J. CASSIDEY to Miss MATILDA, eldest daughter of Geo. O. Van Amringe, Esq. Also, at the same time and place, by the Rev. R. B. Grier, Mr. GEORGE CHADBOURN to Miss ABBY E., second daughter of George O. Van Amringe, Esq.: all of Wilmington.

DIED,

At the late residence of M. D. Murphy, deceased, in Robeson county, on the 4th instant, Miss MARGARET MONROE, aged 72 years.

She was humble, prudent, peaceable, kind, generous, affectionate and conscientious; and her meek and quiet spirit was imbued and sweetened by the spirit of Christ. In early life, and during the great revival of 1802, she made a public profession of religion, and ever after adorned the gospel by a godly life and conversation.—She loved prayer, the word of God, and the ordinances of His House. Believing in Jesus, and having the witness in herself—the spirit of God bearing witness with her spirit that she was a child of God—she feared not the grim monster, death. And when attacked by her last illness, and being aware of her approaching dissolution, she would talk freely and composedly about it, and said she was not afraid to die. The sting of death being taken away, when the trying hour came she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.—Com.

At her residence on Haymount, near Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Mrs. MARGARET CROSBY, in the 65th year of her age.

Wilmington papers please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 27th September, MARTHA REEVES, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Brooks, aged 9 years 7 months and 5 days, leaving a large train of connexions in Chatham, Moore and Cumberland counties to mourn their loss.

In this county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. EFFY McGILL, consort of John McGill, dec'd, aged 81 years. She was from the Island of Jura, Scotland, and a resident of this county for 32 years.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

OCTOBER 18, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	14	15
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	50	55
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	9¼
Prime,	8¾	
Fair,	8½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6¾	7
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32*	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 12½	
Fine,	4 00	
Scratched,	3 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	75	80
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wrie,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 75	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10¼
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	2½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,		2¼
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	20	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—We have again to advance our quotations considerably. Sales on Friday at outside quotations.

Cotton.—We do not alter our marks, but would remark, that if there is any change it is a better feeling.

Corn.—A few lots of new coming in; sells at 60 a 70.

Flour.—No change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 15 to 3 20. Spirits 44.—Rosin 1 13½. Tar $2. Hay 1 50. Lime 1 25. Salt, sack 1 50, bu. 35. Rice 5 cts. Shingles 2 50. Timber—7 rafts sold,—1 at $10, 2 at $6, 2 at 3 50, 2 at $10 25.

At Charleston, cotton dull at a decline of ¼. Sales at 8¾ to 11.

Total receipts of cotton 186,601 bales, against 151,223 last year. Increase 35,378.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Oct. 13, 1852.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders, at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st November next.

35tiN] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

NEW GOODS.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving their usual Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Embracing Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, to which they invite the attention of dealers in this market; and their friends who cannot make it convenient to visit town for the purpose of making selections, may rely upon as faithful an execution of orders as though they were present.

Oct. 19, 1852. 35-3t

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,

HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.

Oct. 18th, 1852. 34-3m

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 14—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for W Bow, Hall & Bolinger, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, C S Johnson, R D McNeill, T S Lutterloh & Co, D Murphy, J & T Waddill, C Banks, D Gee, Richmond Manf Co, D W C Benbow, P Stafford, J M Palmer, Jas Kyle, Jr, Ray & Pearce, B Ross & Son, Blount's Creek Co, J Otterburg.

Oct'r 15—Steamer Rowan, with boats Star of Cumberland, H L Myrover and Ready Money in tow, and goods for sundry persons.

Oct'r 15—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for H & E J Lilly, Hall & Sackett, Houston & Overbe, S J Hinsdale, H Branson & Son, J Otterburg, Cook & Johnson, Lawrence & Troy, Frank Stockton, J H & J Martin, Cook & Taylor, P P Johnson, Hunt & Anderton, R K Smith, J H Hawley, Marshall & Parker, A A McKethan, T C Pfohl, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, J W Scott, Willkings & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, W McIntyre, J M Beasley, J A Gilchrist, Fay Mills, T S Ashe.

Oct'r 17—Steamer Gov Graham, with boat M Brown in tow, and goods for E C Hall, S Johnson, D Murphy, C Caison, A Blair & Co, W J Pinmaer, Council & Cain, J F Henderson, Jenkins & Roberts, N P Pane & Co, W Winslow, Gray & Saunders, Shaw & Williams, Houston & Overby, J F Smith, A S & F Moss, H L Myrover & Co, E E Rice, Deep River Co, H F Fost, J H Fisher, Foust & Bro, E Fuller, S M Gardner, C Banks, W J McConnell, Rankin & McKean, A Hutchison, J S Gibson, M L & R J Holmes, Still & Still, Ives & Martin, G Womack, M Brown & Son, Fred M Potter, K A Black, W A Baker, A Weatherly, W A Lash, J Sullivan, Lash & Moore, W H Thompson, M W McNair, Crim, Ivey & Haimin, Lucas & Fry, Wm Oats & Son, F M Walker, J Utley, J Sloan, S C Bruce & Co, R Green, C H Lee, P Vogler, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, J F Baker, J H & T Thompson, Wm Trecour, A H Moss, J & F Garrett, H B Elliott, E Belo, G M Everhart, S Dillon, P R & L C Hardin, J M Johnson, Hunt & Troy, Stafford, Clark & Pickson, J S Gibson.

Oct. 17—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for R D McNeill, T S Lutterloh, W Bow, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J M Palmer, A Coats, G McNeill, J Kyle, Jr, W H Lutterloh, Wall & McDonald, Hall & Bolinger, Meekins & Co, H A London.

Oct 18—Str Evergreen, with goods for J H Hanks, J W Scott, J A Moore, H A London, Marshall & Parker, Hunt & Adderton, Brown, Fraily & Co, J H Hodges, E A Vogler & Co, F Friese, T C Pfohl, F Stockton, R K Smith, A Newsom, and sundry merchants in town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12—Schrs. Adele from New York, Julia M. Hallock, Sidney Price and Isabella Thompson from Charleston. 15—Schrs. Yacotan from New York, Jas G King from Boston. 16—Schr. Aleyona from Smithville.

NOTICE.

MRS. SWAN will open a School for young Ladies and Children, at the house formerly occupied by Miss Mary Holmes, (known as one of the McArn houses,) on Monday the 25th inst.

Mrs. WILEY will be glad to give instruction in Music to scholars who can take lessons at her residence on Haymount. Oct 18.—35-3t

FOR SALE.

LINSEED, Tanners and Neatsfoot OIL. Also, superior Winter Sperm Oil, in quantities to suit.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-3t

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE Hubs, Spokes and Rims. Also, Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of Iron, suitable for the Carriage making business.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-3t

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing forty-eight hundred Acres of finely Timbered land, situate on Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation—but accessible at all seasons of the year to small vessels and flat boats. Three thousand acres of the above lands have been boxed and worked for three years. On the premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. There are three hundred acres of cleared land under fence, well adapted to the staple productions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT, with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to an abundance of Timber. In addition to all these advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in this section of country; and its nearness to as good a turpentine market as the State affords, enhances the value of this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a rapidly improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conwayboro', S. C., where all applications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLESPIE.

Oct. 15, 1852. 35-3t14

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out-houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 40 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.

Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.

Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.

MALCOM PURCELL.

October 2, 1852. 33tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situate on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises. COLIN McFADYEN.

October 15, 1852. 35-3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 9, 1852. 37-3

Mrs. E. WALTON

Has just returned from the North, with a new and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Straws of various kinds and prices, of her own selection, and the latest style; Velvet, Silk and Satin Hats. Also, a large assortment of Dress and Mourning Caps, and a variety of beautiful Head Dresses.

A large assortment of the most fashionable Dress Trimmings. Also, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak Patterns; embroidered Sleeves and Chemisetts, both Swiss and Lace; a large assortment of the best quality of Kid and Silk Gloves; childrens' ditto; a pretty style of Bracelets; Velvet Cuffs and Cuff Pins.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

October 1, 1852. 31-2m

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall purchases of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

In addition to a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, they have the usual THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, LAW, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL and MISCELLANEOUS works, suited to this State. The most elegant stock of

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS

ever seen in this place.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Ink Stands, Pens, Envelopes, Port Folios, Port Monnais, Drawing Paper, Pencils,

and various other articles usually kept in a Book Store. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 4.

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Hhds. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Hf. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Pic Nic Crackers.

An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

Just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

HATS, HATS, AND CAPS.

JUST RECEIVED, my FALL and WINTER STOCK of HATS and CAPS, for men, boys and youths, consisting of the following, viz:

6 doz. Moleskin Beebe shape,
5 " " Genin's,
15 " Silk—prices from $1 25 to $3,
5 " Kossuth,
5 " Russia Braid Prims,
20 " Wool,
20 " Caps, of all sorts, sizes and prices, for men, boys and children.
1 " Ladies' Riding Hats.

—ALSO—

A very large stock of Fur and Wool Hats of my own manufacture, which I will sell low for cash. Call and see the Green Street Hats, and save money.

DAVID GEE.

Sept. 29, 1852. 30tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AND JEWELRY of every description.

Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self-cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.

A good assortment of CLOCKS.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

WARREN PRIOR.

Sept. 30, 1852. 30-3m

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
(HIS OLD STAND.)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c. Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. For sale by

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

Oct. 1, 1852. 31tf

TOOLS.

CARPENTERS', Blacksmiths' and Coopers' Tools.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 28, 1852. 30tf

BOOTS.

MENS', Youths' and Childrens' Boots.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 28, 1852. 30tf

☞ Cash paid for dried Fruit.

REMOVAL.

SAML J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

AT the request of several persons who desire to become bidders, the time for receiving proposals for constructing the Road from Puppy Creek to Blue's Bridge will be extended from the 1st to the 15th Oct.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Sept. 29, 1852. 30-tt

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.

June 14, 1852. 93tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,

For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

HEADLEY'S NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Lives of Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson, by J. T. HEADLEY. 1 vol. 12mo., with Portraits. Uniform with "Napoleon and his Marshals." $1 25.

SCOTT and Jackson are here placed together as the two military men who have made the deepest impressions on their country since the time of Washington. They both achieved a brilliant reputation in the war of 1812, and by the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, New Orleans, etc., gave their country a reputation at home and abroad, and though differing widely in some characteristics, they were similar in others. The author has not only sketched the biography of each, but has given a faithful and graphic description of the brilliant battles in which they were engaged. The biography of Winfield Scott, which constitutes the greater part of the volume, is full and authentic, the materials for it having been derived from public documents and from many officers who had served under Scott. It presents to the reader also a panoramic view of the brilliant campaign of Mexico, embracing the storming and capitulation of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, storming of Mexico, Triumphal Entry, with descriptions of the scenery, personal incidents, etc. The author has fully sustained the reputation acquired by a Napoleon and his Marshals," and other works, of which over 200,000 volumes have been sold.

FRANK FREEMAN'S BARBER-SHOP.

A Tale for the South and North, by Rev. B. R. Hall. Author of "Something for Everybody," "New Purchase," &c. 1 Vol. 12mo. 75c.

THIS work, while it advocates the cause of the African, would be just as dear to the South. It would awaken no *pity*, but only *contempt*, nor turn *pity* for the Negro into *compassion* against the Black, but incarcerate him under pretence of *love* and *charity*. It would have *him* do the work of *love*. It will be merged with the characteristics of the author, so well known to the public by his previous works of whom it was said in the publication of "The New Purchase," that title was master of many styles, and had struck the highest round of the ladder at once." The work is no defence of slavery, but it would be a *bitter pill*, not to stop, but to concentrate, equalize, and direct other motions. It treats the *abstract* of the North to the *Z. tchems*. The writer witnessed much that he describes, and real persons are introduced under new names, so that the work, while it will possess the interest of fiction, is not only true to life, but in many of its scenes and characters is true in fact.

Will be published in October.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
20 Park Row and 145 Nassau st.

N. B.—Either of these works will be forwarded by mail, prepaid to the address of any party sending the prices annexed.

Oct. 4. 31-1m

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC for 1853. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15.

"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S
QUARTO DICTIONARY
UNABRIDGED.
PRICE REDUCED TO $6 00.

CONTAINING THREE TIMES the matter found in any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work; a Geographical Table of 12,000 Names, Illustrative Quotations, and other peculiarities and advantages found in no other work. Yet is sold at a trifling advance above the price of other and limited Dictionaries.

"Without reserve or qualification, the best extant."—*President Olin.* "Surpassed in fullness and accuracy by none in our language."—*President Wayland.* "It far excels all others, in giving and defining scientific terms."—*Pres. Hitchcock.* "The standard wherever the English is spoken, it deserves to be, must be, is, and will be."—*Prof. Stowe.* "An honor to the language."—*Pres. Humphrey.* "A copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found in any other."—*Pres. Day.* "A great improvement on all which have preceded."—*Pres. Bates.* "Worthy of general patronage."—*Pres. Woods.* "Most complete, accurate, and reliable of the language."—*Pres. Beecher, Pres. Lovejoy, Pres. Keller, Pres. Woolsey, Pres. Blanchard, Pres. Smith, Pres. Knox, and Chancellor Fellenghuysen.*

Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Massachusetts.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville; and by Booksellers generally.

Sept. 22, 1852. 29-3t

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of

Groceries and Provisions,

Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Wood-ware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.

To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 22tf

The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh

will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

GROCERIES.

45 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
6 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double-refined Do.,
20 Hhds. sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. Sal. Soda,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 bbls. and 4 bbls. "Eagle Mills" Snuff,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
1 bbl. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, (assorted) best brands,
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps.

And a great many other goods for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

September 2. 22-tf

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats; all qualities; black and colored Cashmere ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and printed Linen, plain and figured Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and full orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 8tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business. Large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if ordered, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following Bankers:

E. H. Jenkins, Wayne County,
Cheraw & Darlington Co.,
Robert Love, " Columbus Co.,
B. H. Rankin, " "
Thos. H. Wright, " "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, Lumberton,
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Messrs. Z. Smith & Sons, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Lott Bridges, Esq., "

May 29, 1852. 98-y-1

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Planting LANDS, containing about 1,000 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Georgetown road, commonly known as Wright's Ferry.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July.

2-tf McKINNON & McNEILL.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Steeles and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest CASH PRICES paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

FALL AND WINTER,
1852-'3.
Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of

Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods

ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over-Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill; so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.

Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-tIJ

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks, close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The subscriber continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructors in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. M. Beasley, on the North East corner of Market Square.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 15, 1852. 29-3m

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other part of the State. The Lands will be sold for a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esqs., Attorneys at Law.

Purchasers or others are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

All or any part of the Lands can be made to suit purchasers, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is only authorized to make sales of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 70tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by

WILKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

30 bags prime FEATHERS.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee,
Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar,
Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto,
Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Fancy and common Bar Soap,
Pearl and Corn Starch,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.,
Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.
Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto,
Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds,"
No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.,
No. 1 ditto, in kitts,
Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.,
Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts,
Goshen and Dairy Butter,
Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy,
Common Domestic ditto,
Old Rye Whiskey,
Rectified ditto,
Clear white ditto,
Country ditto,
New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Port and Teneriffe Wine,
Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, BACON, FLOUR, CORN, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harlleesville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.

Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

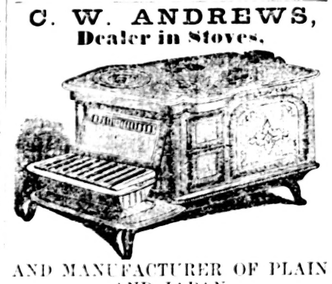
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

CORN SHELLERS and STRAW CUTTERS, For sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

September 13, 1852. 25tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Prim Boards, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES, put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,

South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 94-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 48tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the traveling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Bittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 60tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.

East Corner Market Square.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders.

She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

BUTTER AND LARD.

A FEW Firkins Mountain Butter. North Carolina Lard, by the barrel or firkin.

For sale by

COCK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1852. 29-2w

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope.

—ALSO—

Hollow-ware, Nails, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c.

Which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Old Rye Whiskey, old Nash Brandy, Apple Brandy, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Am. Gin. His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of

Godard Brandy,
Otard ditto,
Old London Dock ditto,
Henise ditto,
Jamaica Rum,
St. Croix ditto,
Holland Gin,
Irish Whiskey,
Cherry Brandy,
Madeira Wine, superior,
Sherry ditto, ditto,
Port ditto, some very fine,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Champaign Wine of the Bolinger and other brands, in quarts and pints.
Sparkling Hock, ditto ditto,
Peppermint Cordial.

Also, a large lot of the best and cheapest CIGARS in the place.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 15, 1852. 25-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is large and better than any former season.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.

Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

September, 1852. 27tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

B. MONAGHAN.

August 12, 1852. 16tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Sup'r Black Doeskin Fancy Cassimeres; Silk plush and velvet Vestings, some very fine; Black, white and colored Grandain Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats; Collars; &c.

Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found

Plain and Grodelyne, and Moirè figured and watered Silk; rich brocade do; plain and figured do; rich white figured do; plain satin florence, &c.; Printed Satin Cashmeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delains; small figured and highly colored Delains for children; English and French Merinos; colored flannels; Glace Poplin; Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Coburgs and Lama Cloths; Black Bombazine, (some extra fine;) Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp; colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls; Mantillas; Gloves; Hosiery; Silk, Lamb's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infant's Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.

With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers.—So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.

East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Greene Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

September 19, 1852. 27tf

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 57-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

50 BAGS COFFEE.
10 hhds. SUGAR,

Just received and for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

THE ENGLISH POETS

With Critical Notes, New Edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, Pope's Thoughts, and Thomson's Seasons, Illustrative and Critical Notes by JAMES ROBERT BOYD, Professor of *A. S. Barnes & Co.*

THE publishers have in press, and will shortly issue, a handsome edition of Thomson, to the number of which they intend adding the works of other standard writers, and of such other poets as may be selected by the literary committee of the Board of Visitors of the Academy of Fine Arts, as may be deserving of a place in the library of every family and private student. The notes will be mostly the own views of the learned editor of the Milton, with occasional extracts from other editions, than the compiler's own, and such introductory observations as may be necessary to Thomson's Seasons.

"In this age, when the press teems throughout the land with a frivolous and corrupting literature, there is great danger that the rising generation will too much neglect the study of those noble and elevating productions of the English Muse which have been left us by our predecessors—the poets of the past centuries. Thomson and Cowper. The study of a few poets, pursued with profound study—especially in connection with the varied information contained in the learning and historical allusions which they display, and the beautiful imagery which they are replete with, is the best culture of the mind and heart.

Not only in the family circle also, the productions of these standard authors, explained and illustrated as needed. Every family library, every district School Library should contain a good history upon Milton, and Young adapted to the wants of the reader. To these some of the other poets should be added, and a course of a few months devoted to each edition on the same plan, with the preparation of this text-book now engaged.

A. S. BARNES & Co.,
New York, Publishers of Standard School Books.

Sold by E. J. HALE & SON,
October, 1852.

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Fall Stock of Goods, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

Aug. 28, 1852.

ZETELLY'S HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned having taken the above well known and commodious establishment, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The entire house has been refitted and refurnished in a neat and comfortable style. The culinary department will be under the superintendence of a lady, and no pains will be spared to render the fare and comfortable in every respect. All the stages stop at the house.

Salem, July 21, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has now in store a large stock of Leather Bands, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices. Persons in want of Bands would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell low. Bands made to any size at short notice. Old Bands repaired and made as good as new.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1852.

Band Shop on the corner of Person and Cool Spring streets, one square North of the Market House, and one square East of Cape Fear River.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Cook & Taylor, Fayetteville; Messrs. E. Stedman & Co., Fayetteville; Messrs. Smith & Jones, Lumberton; Messrs. Z. Smith & Sons, Lumberton; Messrs. Smith & Jones, Lumberton; Messrs. Spencer Fountain & Co., Marion; Messrs. Fountain & Lancaster, Marion; Messrs. Rich & Graham, Marion; Messrs. Rich & Graham, Rockingham; Messrs. Graham & Lancaster, Rockingham.